

MISS CLARA BARTON RESIGNS.

She is Succeeded as President of the Red Cross by Mrs. John A. Logan.

Washington, May 14.—Miss Clara Barton today resigned the presidency of the American Red Cross and was succeeded by Mrs. John A. Logan, who has heretofore occupied the office of vice president of the association.

The ceremony occurred at Mrs. Logan's residence and was participated in by Miss Barton, Mrs. Logan and members of the executive committee of the Red Cross. Miss Barton's letter of resignation was a partial review of the work of the organization. In addition to many individual expressions of regret the executive committee united in a letter to Miss Barton, paying a tribute to her services in behalf of the Red Cross.

HEARST SAYS HE WON'T BOLT.

Positive Declaration That He Will Support Democratic Nominee.

Washington, May 14.—William Randolph Hearst will support the nominee of the St. Louis Democratic convention, whoever he may be. He today authorized the Washington Post to make this statement unequivocally. He ridiculed a story sent from Albany that he and Mr. Bryan, Arthur Brisbane, Weaver of Iowa, and others were planning a huge bolt and the formation of a new party. He said he had been making his fight for the nomination in the name of progressive democracy, but his fight had been within party lines and would continue to be so. "Whatever the result, he intended personally and through his newspapers to support the regular ticket."

"I am for the St. Louis nominee," said Mr. Hearst to the Post. Having uttered that plain spoken sentence, he added with a smile: "I should, of course, like any other man, be honored and gratified should the Democrats see fit to nominate me. But I do not have to be bribed by office to be a Democrat. I have supported the Democratic ticket in the last five campaigns. I supported Cleveland three times and Bryan twice. I intend to support the nominee of the party at St. Louis, whoever he may be."

This interview was prompted by the Albany dispatch, which said that Mr. Hearst, Mr. Arthur Brisbane, Mr. Bryan and a few others were preparing to bolt.

"I have not been able," he said, "to deny all the foolish things that have been said about me. I have not even kept up with all that has been said. But of all the fool things, that is 'fooler' than all the rest," and Mr. Hearst indulged in a hearty laugh at the new adjective he had coined.

An inquiry was made about the significance of the several contesting Hearst delegations over the country.

"Every State convention of both parties has contesting delegations," said Mr. Hearst. "Contests do not mean that bolting will follow. Some of my friends have instituted contests for delegates. In certain cases contests have been instituted by my friends in entire sincerity on their part, which I would not have sanctioned had the matter come to my knowledge in time. But these contests can be settled in the usual way, as they are settled in every national convention. Please make it plain that I stand by the verdict of loyal Democrats, men who have been loyal to the party and have not been Democrats at pleasure. I am for men who have been Democrats consistently for 30 years."

"But suppose the class you suggest as disloyal should be in control at St. Louis?"

"I think there is no danger of that. It is safe."

"But they would be the people who have sent these men to the convention in a majority," was suggested to Mr. Hearst, to which remark he assented.

Nevertheless, he expressed his belief that loyal Democrats would be in control in St. Louis, and reiterated his intention to support the nominee of that convention.

In fact, his utterances were so direct and emphatic on that point that no room was left to doubt Mr. Hearst's loyalty and his intention to prosecute his own campaign for the nomination within the party lines and not only to abide by the result, whatever it might be, but to work for the ticket nominated.

Chicago, May 15.—The dead body of a man dangling at the end of a rope in the belfry of the Emanuel Baptist Church, on Michigan avenue, was the gruesome sight that met the eyes of the congregation as they assembled for this morning's service. The police were notified and the body cut down and taken away.

Letter to S. M. Pierson.

Santer, S. C.

Dear Sir: Some think we take a good deal of risk in inviting complaints of Devoe lead-and-zinc—we authorize our agent to sell it under this guarantee:

"If you have any fault to find with this paint, either now in putting it on, or hereafter in the wear, tell your dealer about it."

"We authorize him to do what is right at our expense."

The following story tells how little the risk is:

J. H. Ashler & Co., hardware dealers, Rhinebeck, N. Y., have sold Devoe from 178 to now; have sold thousands of gallons and have had just one complaint in all this time.

Three sides of a house were perfect: the fourth was as bad as the three were good.

Explanation—It rained the night before the fourth side was painted; and the painters didn't wait for the wood to dry.

What is done in such a case? What does the dealer, who sold the paint, consider it fair to do? We leave it to him. He may not do exactly what we should do if we were there; but we are not there.

The best we can do is to leave it to him.

Yours truly

F. W. Devoe & Co.

P. S.—L. B. Durant sells our paint.

"HONEST INJUN."

How the Chickasaws Were Taught the Meaning of the Expression.

Among the earliest comers to the Hatchee contry, in western Tennessee, was a Mr. Barnes, a blacksmith, who became a friend of the Chickasaw Indians and often mended their guns without charge. Barnes was a poor man, but obtaining on credit a donkey named Moses, which was valued at a considerable sum, he imported the animal and stabled it at the smithy, says the Youth's Companion. It was the first in that region. One morning he found the door open and Moses gone. He followed a trail to the bank of the river and lost it. The stream, was in flood, and he believed his valuable animal was drowned. Unless he found some way to raise the money to pay for it he was a ruined man.

Two months later a trading scow came down the Hatchee from Bolivar, and on the roof, spread out in the sun, was the hide of Moses, unmistakable in its soft and handsome grays. Barnes related his story to the trader and received the skin, which had been bought at Bolivar from a trader there. As no white man would have shot a donkey Barnes concluded that the Indians, who had never seen one, but who were then hunting on the Hatchee, were the offenders.

To trap them he tried a little stratagem. He organized a shooting contest and offered as a prize "the handsomest skin ever taken on the Hatchee, the pelt of a beautiful animal."

A Chickasaw brave was the winner of the contest and claimed the prize. Barnes brought forward the skin of Moses and spread it on the ground.

"There is your prize," he said.

"Me shoot um! Me shoot um!" cried the winner, running to the skin and pointing to a bullet hole. Then he told how he had been wandering down the river bank and had seen this strange wild animal, like nothing he had ever seen before breaking through the cane. He had shot it and sold the hide at Bolivar. He was delighted to get it back.

This was what Barnes had hoped for. Standing, he addressed the Chickasaws.

"My brothers," he said, "you know me. I am a poor man, but I am a friend to the Chickasaws. I mended his gun for him and deal fairly by him. This animal was my white man's pony. I bought it far away and brought it here. It cost me much wampum, the price of many Indian ponies. To lose it will lose me all. It escaped me and went to the woods, and there a Chickasaw killed it."

"When I am in Chickasaw country, I obey Chickasaw law. When Chickasaw is in white man's country, he should obey white man's law. White man's law is that whoever kills my pony must pay me for it. What will Chickasaw do?"

The Indians had listened attentively. When he had finished, they went to their ponies tethered nearby. The whites watched them meanwhile with intense interest. The Indians untethered their ponies and brought them up.

"Take um," they said. "Indian have only ponies. Give um all."

"How many?" asked Barnes.

"You say how many."

Barnes appointed an appraiser, who selected a number of ponies equal in value to the donkey. These the blacksmith sold to his neighbors.

The Indians gave up their hunt and went back to their villages, poorer, but satisfied. They had maintained, for their tribe at least, some claim to the title, "Honest Injun."

Wanted the Mortgage.

W. Y. Morgan of Kansas City tells of a Swede who came from Dakota to Kansas and wanted to buy a farm, says the Louisville Herald. The land agent took him around, and he finally found what he wanted and said: "Ay ta des one." Then he went back to town, and the agent was making out the papers.

"How do you want to pay for it?" he asked.

"Ay pay all. Ay have da money."

"All right, I'll make out the deed," said the agent.

"No," said Ole Olsen. "Ay no want deed."

"Yes, you do," argued the agent, "you pay the money and you get the deed."

"No, no," said the Swede, earnestly. "Ay no want deed. Ay have deed oop in Dakoty. Ay pay man da money. Ha gif me deed. Ay gif hem mortgage. Ay tak land. By on by he get land, he got deed, he haf da money. Dees tises, Ay no want deed. Ay want mortgage. Ay pay da money. You gif ma mortgage."

A Postmaster in Trouble.

Mobile, Ala., May 16.—Charles F. Pircher, of Choctaw Bluff, Clarke County, formerly postmaster at Corrollton, was indicted in the United States Court today on eight charges, forging a proposal to carry the mail route from Corrollton to Choctaw Bluff, forging bond and affidavits of bidder, forging affidavit of sureties to bond, forging amended proposals, embezzling checks mailed to the bidder to the name he forged, forging endorsements on the checks, for embezzling a small amount of postoffice funds, and for using Government supplies. There are 32 counts in one indictment. If given the extreme penalty Pircher would get an aggregate sentence of about 180 years and be fined \$60,000. In default of bail of \$4,000 he was sent to jail.

Macon, Ga., May 16.—Two banks in Macon closed their doors this morning, of both of which Mr. P. H. Plant is president. One is the First National, with a capital of \$200,000, and the other an absolutely private institution. The former was examined Saturday by Bank Examiner Albertson and found solvent. The latter closed early this morning, it is alleged because of transfers of money made to the First National. Mr. Plant, who is a kinsman of the capitalists of New York of the same name, has been ill for nearly two months. He is perhaps the largest investor in Macon's manufacturing institutions and is known throughout the country as an owner of trotting horses.

RUSSIA FACES HOME DANGER.

Internal Situation Said to be Serious. New Loan Decided on for War Expenditures.

Rome, May 14.—A secret report from St. Petersburg, depicts the internal situation in Russia as becoming more serious regarding preservation of present institutions. Military failures in the far East have strengthened the opinion that the evils are due to present organization of the country and that a change is necessary.

The hope is expressed that the Emperor himself, seeing the danger, will be induced to grant the country a constitution, in which event, it is asserted, the enthusiasm of the people will become so great as to render it possible to raise an army and collect the means necessary to defeat Japan.

Otherwise, the report says, it is believed that the efforts made at St. Petersburg will remain futile, for beside the war in the far East Russia will be obliged to face a latent, if not open, revolutionary movement at home, depriving her of the assistance of the most of her progressive element of the empire, such as the Poles and Finns.

NEW LOAN MAKING.

St. Petersburg, May 14.—The following statement has been officially communicated to the press:

"The war, which broke out in spite of the peaceful intentions of Russia, found the finances of the empire in a satisfactory position."

"The effective capital of the exchequer, which at the beginning of the year amounted to 182,000,000 roubles, has been more than doubled up to the present by reason of the diminution of the budget expenses. Now the whole sum at the disposal of the exchequer exceeds 300,000,000 roubles."

"Despite this, the war expenditure must be very considerable, and on this account it has been thought prudent to discover a new method for providing funds. These funds might be borrowed from the state bank to the extent of 500,000,000 roubles, but in order to avoid expending the effective capital at the risk of a disturbance of the money in circulation, and as the government wishes to see Russia at the end of the war in the same steady financial position as before the outbreak of hostilities, the finance minister has considered it necessary to have recourse to an external loan."

"By imperial order of May 12, for an increase in the war funds, the issue of a 5 per cent. external loan for a short term has been decided upon with a normal capital of 300,000,000 roubles, or 800,000,000 francs, under the title of 5 per cent. state exchequer bonds for 1904, free forever from Russian taxes. On May 14, 1904, these bonds will be redeemable at the issue price and must be presented for redemption in Paris."

"The flotation of the loan is entrusted to the Netherlands Bank, the Credit Lyonnais and Hottinguer & Co., of Paris."

The statement published in the foreign press that after this loan another will be issued in Germany is officially declared to be without foundation.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

Special by Ware & Leland's Private Wire.

New York, May 17.—The market today acted just as it has each Tuesday, it always sells off after the report, no matter what kind of a report it is. In addition to the usual tendency on the weekly report, there were rains in the Atlantic states. We have been waiting for rains for sometime and regarded the decline as out of the question as long as drought reports continue, but now it looks though as good rains would be had this week, showers started yesterday, some rains fell last night and general rains were predicted for tomorrow. This takes away the prime factor on the buying side and we are inclined to look for an advance as before. Rains have changed the outlook for the present. Sentiment is likely to be influenced considerably. Stands are poor according to the weekly report in the central and eastern districts. The crop position is not brilliant, but this is just enough to keep people off the short side. Rains in the Atlantic states have changed the immediate outlook and new crop months may run off some. On a good break in October we would be inclined to buy moderately. There will be frequent turns to take profits on, it will require the best kind of weather to depress the market very much, it may be the change in the moon means cold, wet weather for a while, this would raise a howl in the cotton belt, it will require a further decline in new crop now to put them where they should be brought. Rains have made the situation less bullish.

C. W. Lee & Co.

NEW YORK COTTON.

	Open	High	Low	Close
May	13 47	13 47	13 20	13 19
June	13 53	13 53	13 37	13 29
July	13 68	13 68	13 37	13 40
August	13 30	13 31	12 99	13 09
Sept.	11 86	11 88	11 70	11 70
October	11 37	11 39	11 24	11 26
Nov.	11 27	11 27	11 20	11 18
Dec.	11 27	11 29	11 15	11 15
Jan.	11 30	11 30	11 16	11 16

CHICAGO MARKETS.

	Opening.	Closing.
WHEAT—		
May,	94	95 1-
July,	85 7-	86 1-
Sept.,	79 6-	80 1-
CORN—		
May,	47 4-	46 6-
July,	48 1-	47 4-
Sept.,	47 6-	47
OATS—		
May,	41 6-	41 6-
July,	38 4-	38 1-
Sept.,	30 4-	30 3-
PORK—		
July,	11 32	11 37
Sept.,	11 52	11 57
LARD—		
July,	6 47	6 47
Sept.,	6 62	6 62
RIBS—		
May,	6 35	6 35
July,	6 45	6 47
Sept.,	6 60	6 62

The hammock season has arrived. A large stock to select from at Osteen's Book Store.

NEWS FROM THE WAR IN THE EAST.

No News From Port Arthur Since Cutting of Communication on May 12.

Russians Discover an Exploded Japanese Mine Near Scene of Pobieda's Injury.

St. Petersburg, May 15.—The emperor has received the following report from Viceroy Alexieff, dated May 14: "I beg respectfully to communicate to your majesty a report from Rear Admiral Wittsoeff, on the condition of affairs at Port Arthur from May 6 to May 12. The report was brought by express runner from Dachic Haio station on the eve of the second interruption of communications by the enemy. It follows:

"The enemy's squadron, composed of ironclads, cruisers and torpedo boats appeared off Port Arthur May 5, and continued to blockade without undertaking active operations."

"The work of repairing the ironclads Ozarevitch and Retvizan is proceeding with unabated energy and with every success."

"During an examination of the roadstead and fair way at the spot where the battleship Pobieda was damaged by a mine we found one of the enemy's defense mines which had been exploded by the force of the hurricane."

DARING DEED OF A RUSSIAN.

Liao Yang, Saturday, May 14.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The Russian fleet scored its first distinct naval success of the war on May 10 by torpedoing and crippling, though not the sinking, an armored Japanese cruiser in Talien Wan Bay.

The Russian attack was successfully planned on May 10, while the Japanese squadron was concentrating outside Daluy, devoting its whole attention to Talien Wan Bay, and was carried out the same night.

The attacking force was not a regular torpedo boat, but was only a small naphtha launch in command of a young officer, who had with him three jacks. The launch mounted a small machine gun and carried three torpedoes.

When darkness fell the launch crept out of Port Arthur, hugging the shore, with no lights aboard and no glow from the engines to betray her presence. It was late when she gained the outer line of the Japanese squadron. Slipping through the torpedo boat pickets, and selecting the nearest war ship, a big armored cruiser, she stole toward her and succeeded in exploding against her side a single torpedo. A deafening roar followed the explosion, which re-echoed far ashore. Flames enveloped the cruiser, which was evidently badly crippled.

The crew of the cruiser was seen to be fighting the fire, which they at last succeeded in extinguishing. A sister ship took the damaged vessel in tow and disappeared to the southeast.

The launch escaped the hot fire directed against her by the Japanese ships, but being unable to run to Port Arthur, or to get to Daluy, she was beached not far from Daluy.

Only a few of the higher officers were aware of the plan, the success of which depended upon secrecy. The achievement raised the spirits of the Russians afloat and ashore, and the young naval officer who was the hero of the exploit, was feted and recommended for the Cross of St. George.

THE MOVEMENT OF THE JAPS.

St. Petersburg, May 15.—A statement by the admiralty covering events at Port Arthur from May 6 to May 12th, was received by the Emperor at Tsarkoye Selo tonight, shortly before his departure for Moscow.

The situation is considered satisfactory, as the dispatch shows the confidence and preparedness of Rear Admiral Wittsoeff up to the second cutting of communication with Port Arthur.

The fact that the Russians discovered another Japanese mine almost in the exact spot where the battleship Pobieda was injured is taken as evidence of the desperate thoroughness with which the Japanese must have carried out their mining operations on April 11.

The military movements which have been officially reported are considered as of minor importance in themselves, but they indicate preparations for a determined concentration by the Japanese against Liao Yang.

The Russian Invalid, the army organ says: "We believe that two Japanese divisions are moving forward from Feng-Wang-Cheng on the Liao-Yang road. The presence of a large force of artillery at Sin-Yen, about 55 miles southwest of Feng-Wang-Cheng, may indicate a Japanese intention of fortifying that place so as to protect the left flank of their base of operations, which probably is now included in a quadrilateral, bounded by lines connecting Sin-Yen, Takushan, Feng-Wang-Cheng and Antung. The advancing lines are probably connected with Japanese bases through Chantady, on the road leading to Pitsewo and Wijn and Anju into Corea."

There are continual reports of skirmishing with Chinese bandits along the Japanese front, and these are considered more serious than the mere numbers engaged indicate. It is feared that flying columns of brigands will form a serious menace to the Russian communications, and will not fail to incite the whole Chinese population to covert acts, if they are convinced that the Japanese are making a winning fight.

Secul, May 15, 6 p. m.—Reports have been received here that 450 captured Russian officers and men will shortly be dispatched from Yungampo to Moul Japan.

On the morning of May 9 the Russians advanced to Karchong, from which place they attacked Anju. They committed outrages upon the women, broke open the local jail, freed the prisoners and kidnapped the jailer and the village headman.

London, May 17.—In the absence of actual news from the seat of war in the far east, the London newspapers this morning comment on what is believed to be the precarious position of Gen. Kuropatkin, who is menaced by the possibility of the Chinese rebels cutting his communications, as well as by the difficulty of divining the Japanese plan of campaign.

The Standard, which is rather inclined to be pro-Russian in its views, admits that Gen. Kuropatkin has at his disposal south of Mukden at most 100,000 troops of inferior quality, only 75,000 of whom are available for active operations, while Gen. Kuropatkin certainly has 140,000 first class troops the equal of those in European armies. "Under such conditions," The Standard says, "the issue of battle is very seldom doubtful."

TWO SHIPS WERE LOST.

Tokio, May 16, 3.30 p. m.—The Japanese dispatch boat Miyako was destroyed in Kerr bay by striking a submerged mine.

The Miyako was lost while assisting in the operations of clearing the Russian mines from Kerr bay, northeast of Talien Wan bay, on which Port Daluy is situated. Admiral Kataoka, commander of the third squadron protecting two flotillas of torpedo boats which had been detailed to complete sweeping the harbor by the removal of mines. Five mines were discovered and exploded and the work was being suspended for the day when the Miyako struck an undiscovered mine which exploded with tremendous force under the stern, on the port side, and inflicted intense damage on the hull. The Miyako sank in 22 minutes. Two sailors were killed and 22 were wounded. The rest of the crew were rescued.

The news of the loss of the Miyako has been sorrowfully received in Tokio. The dangerous character of the work in which the Miyako was engaged is generally appreciated, but it was thought that the loss of torpedo boat No. 48 under similar circumstances Thursday last would serve as a warning to those engaged in the work to exercise the greatest care.

Admiral Kataoka reports that the Russians withdrew from Robinson point, northeast of Kerr bay, which adjoins Talien Wan bay, May 12, but they erected a temporary fort on the height northeast of Taku fountain, where they mounted six guns and constructed protecting trenches. The vessels of Admiral Kataoka's squadron shelled the Russians throughout Sunday, but the latter stubbornly retained their position.

The Japanese flotillas, while sweeping the bay, were exposed to the Russian fire all day, but continued their work uninjured.

The Miyako was a steel cruiser of 1,800 tons displacement and 6,130 indicated horsepower, and having an estimated speed of 20 knots.

WILL ATTACK PORT ARTHUR.

Chefoo, May 16, 4 p. m.—A combined land and sea attack on Port Arthur is expected to take place between May 20 and May 23.

The Japanese hope to occupy Port Daluy within a few days. Daluy is not fortified, the only fort in the vicinity being one midway between Talien Wan and Kin Chon. After the destruction of the submarine mines at Talien Wan the Japanese intend to land additional troops there and commence an attack on Port Arthur.

A Japanese officer informed the correspondent of the Associated Press that the Japanese are ready to lose 2,000 men in the attack. This he did not consider to be a large number in view of the great percentage of sick and wounded who will be able to retake the field as a result of modern hospital equipment.

Well informed Chinese say that the entrance to Port Arthur is not blocked.

St. Petersburg, May 16, 2.30 p. m.—The interruption of communication with Port Arthur prevents the admiralty investigating the announcement from Liao Yang of the daring torpedoing of a Japanese armored cruiser off Port Daluy. As soon as communication is reestablished the admiralty expects the commander of the fortress to send full details.

THE RAILWAY CLOSED.

New Chwang, Sunday, May 16.—The Russians now admit that the railroad is practically closed to Port Arthur. Nothing has been heard from there by wire for three days and six days mail consigned to points south of Hsin Yen was returned this afternoon. The furniture of the administration buildings has been taken away. The Russians say that Gen. Linewitch, with a large army is moving from Vladivostok towards Corea.

BESIEGING VIGOROUSLY.

London, May 17.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Morning Post, cabling under date of May 16, says that according to a native report from Port Arthur the Japanese are vigorously besieging the fortress night and day by land and sea, that 60 Japanese warships and transports have been sighted in Blackney bay and that heavy firing has been heard in Kin Chan bay.

Cortelyou for Chairman.

Washington, May 6.—George B. Cortelyou, secretary of the department of commerce and labor, it seems very likely now, may be selected as chairman of the Republican national committee.

Several widely known and influential Republican leaders have been considered for the important position. Some time ago the name of Secretary Cortelyou was suggested. It met in favor. He is regarded as being admirably equipped for the position, possessing fine executive ability and a thorough knowledge of men and affairs. For several years he has been intimately identified with presidential management, scarcely any man sustaining more confidential relations with President McKinley, Senator Hanna and President Roosevelt than he.

If he should be elected national chairman he would resign his position in the cabinet and devote his entire time to the work of the campaign.

Cornelius N. Bliss of New York, for many years treasurer of the national committee, probably will again fill that position.

Augusta, Ga., May 16.—The plant of the Augusta Evening Herald was completely destroyed by fire tonight. At one time the fire threatened seriously The Chronicle building the Western Union and the Commercial club. The Herald's complete outfit of linotypes, stereotyping plant, files, etc., are destroyed. The Herald will be issued from the Chronicle office until a new plant can be secured. The loss cannot be fixed tonight, but it is quite large and is covered by insurance.

SUMMER SCHOOL FACULTY CHOSEN.

Strong Corps of Teachers for the Pee Dee Institute at Hartsville.

Hartsville, May 16.—The complete faculty of the Pee Dee summer school is as follows: Prof. Patterson Wardlaw of the South Carolina college, pedagogy and library work; Dr. J. I. McCain, professor of English at Erskine, English grammar and literature; Col. J. J. Dargan, president of the Pee Dee Historical society, history and civics; Prof. S. W. Reeves of Clemson, mathematics; Supt. V. C. Dibble of the Bennettsville Graded Schools, Latin; Mrs. Ellen S. Watkins of the Columbia city schools, manual training; Miss Emma T. Lucas of the Memminger school, Charleston, drawing; Miss Estelle Richardson of the Bennettsville Graded schools, primary methods; Miss Susie W. Williams of the Greenville Graded schools, vocal music and choros work.

Opening a New Gold Field.

"For the first time in their history the Portuguese have opened a part of their territory that is rich in gold under conditions that make it possible for the miners of all countries to participate in its development," says the New York Sun. "This district is a wide strip of country north of the Zambezi river, penetrating like a wedge between British Central Africa on the east and British Northern Rhodesia on the west. It is known as Portuguese North Zambesia. It is the most populous region among the East African possessions of Portugal, and because it was known to contain gold Portugal declined to transfer it to Great Britain when her claim to the large territory of Northern Rhodesia passed to the British."

"Until within the past few years Portuguese North Zambesia has been almost a terra incognita. In the past century it was crossed, in the course of their explorations, by Lacerda, Monteiro, Gamitto and Livingston, and all of them testified that the gold prospects there were unusually promising. But no mining enterprises were started. No white settlements were ever established until within the past six years, and yet the health conditions in this section are far more favorable than in any other part of Portuguese East Africa. As tropical African climates go, it is a very healthful region. The country enjoys this great advantage because it rises from the flat banks of the Zambezi to a high plateau, which gives it air that is bracing instead of enervating, and